ROHIBITORY LAW PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

MORE CADETS FOR WEST POINT.

he Indian Appropriation Bill.

in London, I suspect that they would soon

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

titions were presented.

REPORTS ON PRIVATE CLAIMS r. Fish, (whig) of N. Y., moved that the second day in April be set apart for the consideration of the rse reports of committees on private claims.

ffairs, reported back the House joint resolution givthe Navy Department power to reject, under certain

s, clothing, and small stores.

Ir. PRAIT, (whig) of Md., said this resolution estable. ed a new principle in the contract system. Under present law any lowest bidder, able to give the reer this resolution the bid of no man, no matter what means or ability, could be accepted unless he were infacturer or general dealer in the specified article ould be better to abolish the principle of giving con the market and purchase articles required.

Gwin read a letter from the Navy Department wing the serious losses and constant inconveniences which the service was subjected in consequence of beplaced at the mercy of the speculators. The resolualso gave power to the department to purchase flour California and distant stations which would not spoil california and distant stations which would not spoil the voyage, which was the case with all the flour furbed by contractors. One article of which large quanes were used in the navy was blue flannel, and that are had been furnished by a manufacturer according to thract and sample. This year another person had unbid a small fraction the manufacturer, and of eleven erent specimens furnished had not yet delivered any tan inferior article. Yet the department was obliged accept the bids of such speculators as long as they re lower than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than bids of persons who could and would further than the same than the

entine state of such specus.

I an inferior article.

I copy the bids of such specus.

I copy the bids of persons who could and would have than bids of persons who could and would have the proper articles.

If. Part repeated his objections to the resolution.

If. Gwn replied, and as an instance of the evils under the department labored, mentioned the case of a p chandler in New York who had obtained the concit for shoes, clothing, &c., at prices under those as ich articles could be furnished by manufacturers, and interest of the personal sequently would not furnish any but inferior as a sequently would not furnish any but inferior as a furnishing superior of the personal sequently would not furnish any but inferior as a furnishing superior of the personal sequently superior of the person o

sequently would not turnish any out interior acset.

II. SHEEDS. (dem.) of Ill., favored the resolution. He
ught the whole contract system for furnishing supis for the army and navy required, and would have to
orgo, thorough revision.

Ir. Chavrox. (whig) of Del., supported the resolution.

Ir. Chavs. (dem.) of Mich., said he was opposed to ining proposals from all classes, and accepting only
se made by persons belonging to a particular class.

Ir. Parr. (dem.) of Ia., said he could not vote for
resolution denying equality to all citizens to bid for
itracts for furnishing government with provisions,
thing, &c., for the army or the navy
the joint resolution passed—Yeas, 29: nays, 9.

LAND BILLS PASSED.

is traced up and passed.

INCREASED PAY OF THE ARMY, ETC.

The bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the

sy, and for other purposes, was again taken up. The
astion pending was on Mr. Petit's motion to strike out

nivth section, which increases by sixty-two the numof madeta to be appointed every four years, and gives
bir appointment to the Senators of their respective

dr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., was opposed to the

tion of presidents, secretaries, (iplomatists, senators and representatives?

Mr. Butler, (dcm.) of Ya., rose to reply.

Mr. Mason, (dcm.) of Ya., asked him to yield the floor for an executive session.

Mr. Butler.—I would, but I think this Army bill is more important than Gadaden's treaty.

Mr. Shields asid this bill could be got through with today; and he would ask the division of the House on going into executive session.

After some further conversation Mr. Mason moved, at a quarter before two, to postpone the bill for the executive session. Lost—Ayes 16, noes 18.

Mr. Butler then supported the bill as it now stood, giving the highest character to Wost Point and the officers it had produced. He thought there was no room for them in the army, they would engage in private pursuits, and in an emergency would furnish citizen soldiery a host of accomplished and educated officers.

Mr. Cass repeated his objections made yesterday to the bill. There was no necessity for increasing the number of cadets.

Mr. Sunside replied warmly. He said that there were

army would require a large increase of officers.

Mr. Case repeated his objections made vosterday to the bill. There was no necessity for increasing the number of cadets.

Mr. Surking replied warmly. He said that there were many reasons, which it would be improper for him to state in open seasion now, but which, if stated, would satisfy the country that the army, rank and file, and the navy, should be largely increased. Both arms of defence should be largely increased, not for the purpose of going to war, but to keep out of it—to preserve a neutrality which other nations will respect. The whole world, except the United States, was now, or would be in a few months, in armed conflict. Such a sight was never presented yet. How could the United States keep out of that vortex of warfare, unless it had an armed force sufficient to maintain its own neutrality and preserve its peaceful relations with other governments? The time of preparation for these events was now upon us; yet this session, as all others, was to be wasted in discussing abstractions, and let practical business be defeated. When he came forward with the measure necessary for the defence of the country, he had to come as a beggar, asking to be heard, and he was frequently sent away unheard. He had got through with one bill, which, if passed by the House, would give new life to the army. This one put the rank and file on better pay and better footing. He had other bills yet to bring forward, and he hoped that they would be considered.

Mr. Donce, (dem.) of lows, opposed the increase of the number of cadets and their appointment by Senators. He defended the cadet appointments made by the President. He and a member of the other House waited on the President to recommend youths of their State as cadets, and the President toid them that Ohio and lowa had already had appointments from their representatives in Congress; that the law, in placing under his appointment ten cadetalpies, seemed to have in view that he would select them from those classes who, from

ession.

Mr. Mason's motion was agreed to, and in twenty minutes afterwards the doors were thrown open, and the

Washington, March 22, 1854.
RELIEF OF OWNERS OF LAND TAKEN FOR RAILBOAD PURPOSES The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purninimum price.
The bill was passed.

Mr. Millson, (dem.) of Va., from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment to the rules, to the effect when any measure is in-Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and five minutes debate is allowed. any member entitled to the floor may call for a vote on the pending proposition ; and if the majority shall second the call, the vote shall be taken without further debate. debates, in five minute speeches, whenever the majority

Explanations were made as to the effect of the pro posed rule, when it was laid on the table. \* THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. Lyon, (dem.) of N. Y., asked to have his name re

corded in the affirmative on committing the Nebraska-Kansas bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, yesterday, it having been omitted from the record. It was so directed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. The first bill on the calendar was the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bocock, (dem.) of Va., made an ineffectual effort.

first bill on the calendar was the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bocock. (dem.) of Va., made an ineffectual effort to have the bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, considered.

The Indian bill was taken up.

Mr. Housrox. (dem.) of Ala., said this bill was in strict conformity with treaty stipulations between the United States and the Indian tribes. The appropriations are necessary, and he indulged the hope that the committee will act on the bill without unnecessary delay. There was no contest about any of the items, and the appropriations are obliged to be made.

"BMr. Okk. (dem.) of S. C., said he intended to propose various amendments, the aggregate of which would amount to \$350,000. First, an appropriation of \$66,000, to enable the War Department to negotiate treaties with the Indians of Oregon, and \$45,000 for treaties with the Indians of Washington Territory. In those Territories as well as in Utah, the Indian title to not one foot of soil has been extinguished. In Oregon and Washington there are between 60,000 and 70,000 Indians, who have been driven from valley to valley and plain to plain, until they are on the mountain top. Last year nineteen treaties were negotiated with the Indians of Oregon, but as yet no action has been taken on them by the Senate. These Indians have yielded their Territory on solemn promises that their "Great Father," and Congress will make compensation for their lands. Years have rolled by since these promises were made. He had it from reliable authority that the outhreak of the Rogue River Indians last summer, might have been avoided; and now, because we did not make treaties, the war will cost us little short of \$300,000. It is vain to hope that these Indians will always be patient under their wrongs. A great and powerful people as we are, magnaminity requires us to deal liberally with the red men of the forest. There are forty-five thousand of the same manner as those of Washington and Oregon. We have displaced them from their territory and taken their la

appropriates a million dollars, which the Unite@States are bound to pay the Indians.

Without taking the question the committee tose.

Mr. Floraxce, (dem.) of Pa., made an ineffectual effect to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with a view to the passage or reference of the Senate bill providing for a place for the Post Office and courts of the United States in Philadelphia, stating that by the recent act consolidating the city into one municipality, the courts would be left without room for their necessary sessions.

TOLLS ON BAILROADS—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY—
THE CENTRAL RAILROAD—THE LIQUOR BILL—
GREAT EXCITEMENT—THE VOTE, ETC.

sharks on the new route. The latter finally succeeded, and the bill passed.

Upon the arrival of the hour of twelve o'clock, the Speaker arrested the discussion upon a bill for spending some twenty-five thousand dollars for repairing the old State House, and announced the special order, being the final vote on the Temperance bill. Several minutes were occupied in procuring order, Mr. Mallory rose and made inquiry whether it was in order, at this stage of the matter, to move a recommittal of the bill, for the purpose of introducing amendments? The Speaker decided adversely. Mr. Baker rose and attempted a discussion, and he was also voted out of order. Several others desired to make motions, suggestions, or something else, but none were allowed. Brigadier General Sherman, the able clerk, then began to read the bill. A member interrupted by stating that Mr. Legg, a member from Tiago, had been brought from his sick bed for the purpose of voting on the bill; but he was so till that it was feared he could not remain until the bill was read through, and wished to know whether Mr. L. could not be permitted to vote now. This was declared to be impossible. The Clerk read on a few moments when he was interrupted by Mr. Sterling, who wanted to know if a call of the House could then be made. The Speaker informed him that he would decide in a moment. The Clerk continued reading. Mr. Losier inquired whether members who might come in after the bill shall have been read through, would not compel the reading over again. The Speaker decided it as being improper.

The Speaker, in answer to the inquiry made by Mr.

in a moment. The Clerk continued reading. Mr. Losier inquired whether members who might come in after the bill shall have been read through, would not compel the reading over again. The Speaker decided it as being improper.

The Speaker, in answer to the inquiry made by Mr. Sterling, now decided that a call of the House could not be made, as the previous question had been ordered. Mr. Sterling, now decided that a call of the House could not be made, as the previous question had been ordered. Mr. Sichards rose to a point of protection, and sent up in writing, thus— "Are we compelled to remain in this House while a person is in the House afflicted with a contagious disease?" [Alluding to Mr. Legg, who is unfortunately afflicted with the "mumps," or, as Webster defines it, "a peculiar and specific unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands."] The Speaker decided the point not well taken, and the Clerk proceeded, but had only read a section or two, when Mr. Ward rose and requested the Clerk to proceed with respectful diligence. Finally, the bill being read through its forty-three sections, the Speaker rose and directed the officers of the House to bring before the bar any person who should be discovered applauding upon the declaration of the vote. Silence reigned. The Clerk then proceeded to call the list of members, and when the name of Mr. Baker was called, being the fourth on the list, he rose and moved to be excused from voting, and proceeded in givin his reasons. He was not permitted to proceed far when he was stopped by Mr. Sessions, who stated that he had no right to discuss the merits of the bill. Mr. Baker continued arguing upon its unconstitutionality, when in a moment or two he was interrupted by Mr. Losier, who demanded that he should confine himself to the point of order. Mr. Baker was finally compelled to resign the floor. The next name called was flast of Mr. Backus, when Mr. R. J. Baldwin rose and remarked that Mr. Backus was sick, and had sent a note, which he desired to read. Declared out of

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Scuate.

ALBANY, March 22, 1854.

REPORTS.

For the consideration of the bill consolvating the Albany Northern with other railroads.

The bill authorizing Ogdensburg to ar bacribe to the stock of the Rome and Watertown Railro'ad.

The Clinton Prison Appropriation bill.

The bill to aid the Sodus Railroad.

Nork.

Mr. SPENCER offered a resolution instructing the Canal Committee to inquire into the expediency of railways paying toils for the benefit of the canals.

After a debate it was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Temperance bill was announced from the House, with a message that May had been substituted for December.

Mr. M. H. CLARK moved that the Senate concur.
Mr. BROOKS moved to insert August instead.
Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate.
The motion to insert August was lost—ayes 6; mays 23.
The Senate then non-concurred in the House amendment inserting May—ayes 6; nays 20. Adjourned.

Assembly.

ARLES PASSED:
The Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad bill was

The Saratoga and Sacatt's Harbor Addition of the Spassed.

The Temperance bill as reported by the Committee of the House, taking effect in May next, in place of December, was passed by a vote of yeas 78, nays 42.

EVERNING SESSION.

BILL PASSED.

Making appropriations for the old State Hall.

The bill for the suppression of incendiarism was laid on the table at the request of Mr. Savage.

The bill to incorporate inland navigation companies came up for a third reading.

Mr. Morris moved to except canals from the operation of the bill. Before he concluded his remarks the House adjourned.

Sandy Hook, March 22—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Pacific. The eather is thick and rainy, and even if she is off the

New Hampshire Election.

Concord, N. H., March 22, 1854.

The Patriot of this morning claims the election of 160 democrats to the House and 145 opposition. It concedes, however, that several of the members claimed by them as democrats were elected in opposition to the regular nominations of the party.

Massachusetts Congressional and Malae Judicial Nominations.

Bosrox, March 22, 1854.

The whig convention at Sandwich, to-day, nominated Thomas D. Elliott, of New Bedford, for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Zeno Scudder. Strong Auti-Nebraska resolutions were passed by the convention.

David T. Granger, of Eastport, has been nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, in place of Judge Wells, resigned.

John H. Williams has been nominated for Judge of the Municipal Court, at Portland.

Ohio Anti-Nebraska Convention.

CINCINATI, March 22, 1854.
The Ohio Anti-Nebraska Convention met at Columbus to-day, and was largely attended by all parties.
J. R. Swan, of Franklin county, was chosen President. Speeches were made by D. K. Carter, Hon. J. Brinker-hoff, S. P. Chase, B. F. Leiter, and others.
Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Nebraska bill as a breach of the Missouri compromise—a carefully concoted plan to extend slavery—a diagrace to an American statesman to support it directly or indirectly, and endorsing the action of the Ohio Senators in Congress.

The Convention is now holding an evening session.

Further from Mexico.

Baltimors, March 22, 1854.

New Orlaans papers of Thursday last are received.

The Bee contains some private advices from Mexico to the effect that Tamariz, Minister of Finance, was likely to be expelled from the republic.

The Governor of Acapulco had declared for Alvarez, and the latter it was thought, if hard pressed by Santa Anna, would apply to President Walker for aid.

Fearful Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, March 22, 1854.

A fearful accident occurred yesterday on the mountain track of the Virginia Central Railroad. A car, containing forty passengers, broke loose and descended at a rapid rate; it finally came in collision with the engine and was smashed to pieces, but strange to say only one man was scriously injured, the others sustaining but slight bruises.

From Syracuse.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT—THE MILWAUKIE NEGRO
CASE—THE FROST.

SYRACUSE, March 22, 1854.

The express train from Buffalo, which arrived at Warner's, eight miles from this city, about ten o'clock last night, was switched off the track through the carelessness of the switch tender, and ran at full speed into some empty freight cars, smashing them up, and instantly killing the engineer, Mr. Coleman, and an Indian who was sleeping in one of the freight cars. The fireman and two or three other persons were injured, one of them it is is feared mortally. The Coroner's inquest is now being held.

A meeting to express several streams. held.

A meeting to express sympathy with the Milwaukie ne gro rescuers is to be held here to night.

The canal is frozen over at this point,

Murder Trial.

Boston, March 22, 1854.

A preliminary examination of Samuel Hilliard, proprietor of the Long Pond Hotel, in Natick, for killing James Warren, took place yesterday, and resulted in his being held to answer for murder in the first degree.

Movements of Southern Steamers. CHARLESTON, March 22, 1854. The U. S. mail steamship Marion, Capt. Foster, fro New York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night.

The steamship Florida, Capt. Woodhull, from New York, arrived here in 62 hours. Markets.

Markets.

Cincennari, March 22, 1854.

Flour is dull at \$6.40. Provisions are easier. Mess pork is held at \$12. Sales have been made of dry salted sides at 5½c. New York exchange is at 1½ prem. The river is in fine boating order, but freights are nevertheless firm. To New Orleans pork is quoted at 80c.

The Maine Law in Pennsylvania.

The Maine Law in Pennsylvania.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE SEARCH CLAUSE.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.]

HARMISHURG, March 20, 1854.

The House of Representatives were engaged upon the prohibitory liquor question this morning. The whole question was again brought before them by the reconsideration of the vote defeating the bill some weeks ago. The question recurring upon the amendment substituting for the original bill a resolution submitting the whole question to a vote of the people, at the next general election, with a bill annexed without being cracted, it was adopted by a large rasjority, the only alteration being this plan or nothing. The following, numbered as the 18th ection, is the search clause of this bill:—

That upon the oath or affirmation of two citizens of any city, borough, or township, before any fratice or other magistrate, that intexicating or sprituous liquors are kept or designed for sale, and have been sold by any person, who shall be asmed or otherwise designated, the said magistrate shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff or deputy shoriff, city marshal, deputy marshal, or to any constable, who shall proceed to search the premises, which shall be particularly described in such warrant, and if any sprituous or other intexicating lique, as such as shall be mentioned in the complaint, short be found thereon, he shall seize and keep them, together with the vessel in which they may be contained, until final action be mad thereon; but that no dwelling house, in which or in part of which a trading shop or house of entertainment is not kept, shall be searched by virtue of any such warrant, nor any part of such dwelling house that may be occupied by other person than the owner or keeper of such trading shop or house of entertainment, nor any custom house or bonded warehouse of the United States, nor any ship, boat, or other vessel engaged in the transport of freight, or as common carriers. And the liquous so seized may, upon proper proof,

officer, and the preceeds go to the county treasurer of the county in which the liquor may be select, but if the said figuors and vessels cannot be sold, they shall be destroyed in the presence of the magistrate and of the complainants. But that if upon the trial it should appear that the figuors are not likegally kept and sold, the same shall be returned to the person and place from which they may have been taken. And that no liquors imported under the laws of the Frited States, in the original casks, barrels or packages, nor any intended exclusively for domestic use, shall be seized by virtue of any appart to the Court of Quarter Sessions or Common Pleast in the county in which the liquors may be seized. This is identical with the defeated eighth section of the Senate fell, as for as regards the searching of private residences in the occupancy of the owner of a trading shop or house of entertainment, while the shape, antasthough the Senate has fixed to morrow for the consideration of their bill, they will await the final action of the House. The Ledger says:

The Ledger says:

The Liquor law which the House of Representatives has authorized the people to take a vote upon has been chusetts Supreme Court has been made known. The fourteenth section, which was nearly identical with the fourteenth section, which was nearly identical with the fourteenth section, which was nearly identical with the fluased or distinctly designated in a warrant of search.

PASSAGE OF THE LIQUOR BILL. HARRISHURG, March 22, 185.5 The Prohibitory Liquor law passed in the Pennsylvania-

PHILADELPHIA, March 22-5 P. M.

Mail for the West Coast of Africa—Death of a Distinguished Merchant.

The brig Calvert, Captain Jones, will sail from this port on Saturday next, 25th inst., for West Coast of Africa. All letters and packages intended for the African

equatron must be addressed Foreign Letter Office, Philadelphia Exchange, (inland postage pre-paid,) and they will be forwarded.

Died early this morning at his residence in Pine street, George N. Diehl, Esq., aged 54 years, well known as an eminent merchant and ship owner. His disease was-consumption, which he bore with fortitude and resignation.

[Correspondence of the Philadeiphia Ledger.]

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1854.

The Western members, whose railroad achemes have thus far been treated extremely unceremoniously in the House, have resolved on retaliation, and will commence by introducing a bill for the Repeal of the Premium on Salt and Pickled Fish. A threat is also held out against Pennsylvania iron. The proposition for the New York Assay Office, which has been thrown out of the Deciciency bill in the House, is likely again to be introduced into the bill, in the Senate, and the House will probably receeds from its position in regard to it. The bill for a

into the bill, in the Senate, and the House will probably recede from its position in regard to it. The bill for a grant of land in aid of the construction of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, will come up in committee to-morrow, and be reported favorably. Mr. Straub, of Schuylkill, who has the matter in charge, has taken great pains to urge the matter on the favorable consideration of the committee.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the House, are not likely soon to report on the President's message in regard to the Black Warrior. The committee very properly consider that the initiative in all our foreign relations belong to the President, and that it is not for the House of Representatives—the popular branch of the government—to make suggestions on the subject, to the executive. When the President shall make a distinct proposition to the House, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the matter may be referred, will promptly report in regard to it. My opinion is the Black Warrior tempest has already dwindled down into a six knot breeze.

Meetings in the Park. other papers, for the last two or three days:-

CITY REFORM.—A Reform Meeting will be held in the park on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 7 P. M. Eminest speakers will address the meeting. Friends of reform, raily. G. W. YOUNG AND OTHERS, Committee of Arrangements.

Our reporter went to the Park at the appointed time, but was at least half an hour too soon. He found a plat-form erected in front of the City Hall, but there was no on the Hall steps, one of whom carried in his hand a lan-tern, which he said he intended to light as soon as the meeting was organized. He was, however, relieved of that trouble, as those who got up the meeting thought it better, in the absence of an audience, to adjourn it to a more favorable opportunity. There were not more than fifty or sixty persons there altogether, and these ap-

peared to be divided in their views as to the objects for which the meeting had been called. Owing to these circumstances, and the unfavorable state of the weather, the meeting was a failure.

After a brief consultation among a portion of those present who took possession of the stand, Daniel Meehan, of the Second ward, was appointed President. Mr. Meehan then stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of protesting against the outrage committed by the Cuban authorities on the Black Warrior, but that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather it would be adjourned, to meet again on next Friday evening, at the same time and place.

No sooner, however, had this party vacated the stand than it was occupied by another, who nominated Mr. Mc. Allister for President. This was the so called City Reform party, whose real object is to procure an amendment to the charter making the office of Chief of Police elective. After nominating the Fresident, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next, and the few who still remained around the platform dispersed. By whom the platform was got up, or the meeting called, no one appears to know further than announced in the notice. It is fair to presume, however, that it was concected by a very few individuals, judging from the appearance it presented last night.

Miss Delia Werster Incapterated.—On Wednesday, Miss Delia Webster, a notorious character who resides in this State, opposite Madison, was arraigned before Judge Gray, of Trimbie county, on the charge of enticing away slaves from their owners in that county There was evidence that since her residence in that county same twenty slaves had escaped from her neighborhood. Also, that Messrs, Ibay and Cram, who stand indicted in that county for enticing away slaves, reside on the same farm with her, and are her triends and associates. Also, that she had heretofore been convicted on a charge of siding in the escape of slaves. It was also shown to the court by a number of the most respectable citizens of her neighborhood, that she was generally suspected of having had something to do with the escent escape of slaves from that vicinity. Upon this evidence Judge Grey required Miss Webster to give boad, with sureties, in the som of \$10,000, that she would give bond in the same amount that she would leave the State and never return to it. In default of giving bail as required, Miss Webster is now in the Bedford jail.—Leniscille Courier, March 18.

Domestic Miscellany.

A fire broke out on the 11th ins. in the new not extensive stables belonging to the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company, at Canden, N. J. There were twenty-three horses in the stable at the time, and six were burned to death. Three horses were the property of Mr. Crisping, drover; one belonged to Mr. Davis, Jr., and two to the Melville stage. The roof and back part of the groovery and hardware store of Nathan Davis were much dam'aged, with a large smount of goods.

Mary Heath, Maria Frazier, and Jane Lilly, have been hold to bail in Cincinnati for passing cougle, (cit measy, hold to bail in Cincinnati for passing cougle, (cit measy, the Court of Mouley next, the United States counsel having proposed to ga, o trial on Mouley next.

Police Intelligettee. THE RESTRIL ABORTION CASE—CHARGE DISMISSED BY THE MAGISTRATE—WAS GRAST SUPPOSED TO 8 : IN PRILADELPHIA.

Before Justice Stuart

A meeting of Germans opposed to the Sunday temperance law, was held last evening in Washington Hall, pursuant to the following notice published yesterday in

pursuant to the following notice published yesterday in the German newspapers:—

In accordance with the wishes of the Teath Ward Asseciation, the General Committee of the German American Democratic Confederation, at their session of the 15th inst., have determined to call a mass meeting of all those Germans who believe that the enforcement of the temperance and Sanday liquor laws is a violation of their rightesia determined to be held in Washington Hall, Nos. 103 and 105 Elizabeth street, on the 22d of March, at 7% o'clock P. M., when appropriate resolutions will be passed, and snoth other steps taken as may be deemed necessary in the premises. Besides, the ward nesociations of the confederation, the Socialist Turners, the Association of American Mechanics, the Socialist Reformers, the Society of Universal Republicans, and all other anti-temperance associations of the different wards, are particularly invited to attend.

The importance of this question calls for the zeatons side of all. None can dony that its influence is hostile to the liberty, the industry, and the religion of our citizens, and it is therefore to be hoped that, by a strong and united effort, the end now sought will eventually be attained.

The General Committee of the German American Democratic Confederation.

HEFFERIOR, Secretary.

THUM, President.

At eight o'clock about two hundred and fifty persons

had assembled in Washington Hall, when Mr. Thum, the gentleman who signed the notice, called the meeting to order. In a few words he defined the object for which the meeting had been convoked. They had assembled there, he said, to assert their rights. One of their rights

the meeting had been convoked. They had assembled there, he said, to assert their rights. One of their rights was to drink if they chose; and, provided they conducted themselves decently, no one had power to prevent them. He then proposed as President Mr. Richter, and the nomination was accepted.

Mr. Richter took the platform, and said that it was assecsary to nominate a Vice President and Secretary; when Mr. Hesser was duly elected to the former, and Mr. Wutchel to the latter office.

The Secretary then read the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

Whereas, every man possesses the natural, inalicnable right of personal andreligions liberty, which right is guaranteed to him by the constitution; and whereas, the so-called Sunday law and Maine Liquor law not, only violate this right, the set it asice altogether; and vibrana, we do not acknowledge the right of any Legislature to make the laws aloresaid, because we see in them the danger that personal liberty will be limited from year to year, until we shall be entirely enlawed; and whereas, by the said law immorality and hypocrisy will be extended, and in should be rather the duty of the Legislature to abate those vices by improving the education of the people, and whereas, every man has a matural right to defend his liberty by every mean in his power; and whereas, we see in such laws as the liquor law a direct appeal to revolution—Therebore, he is treolved—1. To demand percaptority of the Legislature the repeal of the Sunday laws, and not to pass the fliquor and a direct appeal to revolution—Therebore, he his treolved—1. To demand percaptority of the Sunday law; and not to pass the fliquor and the Sunday laws, and not to pass the fliquor law. A direct appeal to revolution—Therebore, he has treolved—1. To demand percaptority of the Sunday law; and its favor of the player as well as all characters, by means of public elements in the very necessary laws.

2. To request the Governor of the State, its asset for sunday laws, and not to pass the fliq